

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

5021

一九零五年十一月七日

香港十月七日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1873.

星期五

六月二十日

港

Price \$1 PER MONTH.

## Advertisers.

## Banks.

## Intimations.

## Auctions.

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Dec. 15, FORTUNE, Siam bark, 447, Schutz, Chefoo 5th December, Beaufort, China.  
Dec. 15, LUCRE, Siam bark, 445, Colberg, Chefoo 5th December, Beaufort, China.  
Dec. 15, H.I.C.M. g.b. PENG-CHAO-HOI, 600, Palmer, Canton 15th December.  
Dec. 15, EIVY, Spanish steamer, 222, Aratal, Manila 11th December, General Russell & Co.  
Dec. 15, PROVENCE, French steamer, 1,520, Ernest, Shanghai 12th December, General, MESSAGERS MARITIMES, Hon. A. C. Littleton, from Shanghai.  
Dec. 15, H.M.S. Ossuary, from the Bakhara Rocks.  
Dec. 15, H.M. iron-clad frigate IRON DUKE, 3,300, Capt. W. Arthur, Shanghai 10th December.  
Dec. 15, VILLA DE RIBAVARRIA, Span. brig, 231, Castillo, Manila 10th December, General, BRANDO & Co.

## Departures.

Dec. 15, YUNG-CHING, srt., for Canton.  
Dec. 15, H.I.C.M. g.b. CHEN, for West Coast.

Dec. 15, AVOCAS, srt., for Yokohama.  
Dec. 15, ORTEGA, srt., for Shanghai.

Dec. 15, ACHILLES, srt., for Singapore and London.

Dec. 15, H.I.C.M. g.b. YEUNG-POO, for Foochow.

Dec. 15, SIN NAMZING, srt., for Swatow, &c.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 16TH.

Anam, for Manila.

Douglas, srt., for East Coast.

Maria & Vicente, for Manila.

Sin Nanzing, srt., for Swatow, &c.

China, srt., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

George Green, for Honolulu.

PASSAGES.

Per Provinces, srt., from Shanghai.

To Hongkong—Messrs. P. P. Marcal, M. Garvallo and J. M. Miller, and 10 Chinese. For Galle.—Mr. Hardouin. For Naples—Messrs. Petrone & Signi, Padumach Malo and Maty Signi. For Macao—Messrs. MacPherson and J. Cunningham. Per Swan, srt., from Manila.—Mr. Johnson.

For Peiping, srt., for Iloilo.

To Swan, srt., for Swatow, &c.

4 Cabin and 100 Chinese.

Maria & Vicente, for Manila.

For Sin Nanzing, srt., for Swatow, &c.

China, srt., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

Per George Green, for Honolulu.

II Chinese.

## Reports.

The Spanish ship *Villa de Esquadra* reports left Manila on 10th December, had strong N.E. wind throughout.

H.M. iron-clad frigate Iron Duke reports left Shanghai on 10th December, for first two days had light winds, the last three days strong N.E. monsoon.

The Siam bark *Lacres* reports left Chefoo on 5th December, had fine weather and Northern winds to Bauen Island, then Southern winds to Tsinshau, then N.E. monsoon, beginning light, latter part fresh to arrival.

MANILA SHIPPING.

Arrivals:

November 15th, Lapet, srt., from Amoy and Hongkong; 16th, Gustave Adolph from Hamburg; 18th, Anna S. Smith from Shanghai; 19th, Parma, srt., from Glasgow, &c.; 20th, *Leopoldina*, from Hongkong; 24th, Parma, srt., from Shanghai; 27th, Charge from Hongkong.

Departures:

November 15th, Marivelle, srt., for Singapore; 16th, Charles Auguste for Melbourne; 17th, John G. Guant for San Francisco, Flying for London; 21st, Ginevieve for New York; 22nd, Mirsella for London; Lap-tek, srt., for Hongkong and Amoy.

## AUCTION SALES TO DAY.

BOURNE & CO., Yokohama, At 10 A.M., Desirable Properties.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

ALL THOSE PREMISES situated in the King's Road and Lyndhurst Terrace, at present in the occupation of D. RUTTERWELL, Esq., comprising one large and three smaller Houses, and well secured Opium Godowns.

Apply to GILHAM & CO.

At 1605 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

KEROSENE OIL.

TURPENTINE.

White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.

Apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO.

At 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

## THE CHRONICLE &amp; DIRECTORY

FOR 1874.

**T**HIS Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any person who has recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 2nd, 1873.

## THE CHRONICLE &amp; DIRECTORY

FOR 1874.

**T**HIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, will be published annually, and payable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Persons, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Mosco, J. P. A. SILVA & Co.  
Singapore, J. P. A. SILVA & Co.  
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Tientsin, J. P. A. SILVA & Co.

Macau, J. P. A. SILVA & Co.  
Singapore, Straits Times Office.  
London, Mr. E. ATAL, Clement's Lane.  
Glasgow, Mr. G. C. HARRISON & Co.  
San Francisco, Mr. L. E. TURNER, 21, Montgomery Exchange.  
New York, Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.  
37, Park Row.

BIRTH.—On the 15th instant, at Spring Gardens, the wife of Captain MARSHALL, American Consul, took birth of a daughter. [2027]

DEATH.—On the 14th inst., at Peel street, Liverpool, Mr. A. THOSCOLE, broken aged 54 years, lamented by a large circle of friends. [5023]

## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, DECEMBER 15TH, 1873.

The reply which we published yesterday from the Rev. Dr. ERNST, to the remarks contained in our leader of Thursday last, upon the education question, is so evidently founded upon misconceptions with regard to material points, that we deem it necessary to answer it, but will endeavour, in doing so, to reduce our remarks to as small a compass as possible.

With respect to the alleged smallness of attendance at the Government Schools, which is advanced as an argument against their being popular with the Chinese, Dr. ERNST speaks only of the 300 Chinese attending the Central School. The fact is, that this number is rather under the attendance there, the average attendance being 305, and there being 410 boys under tuition. But the Central School is only a portion of the Government Schools, which include the branches at the villages, the total number of Chinese at all the schools being 3,663, according to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S last report; and it has also to be mentioned that, for a long time, boys have been refused admission, in consequence of there being no room for them in the Central School. In comparing the attendance at the schools with the total native population in Hongkong, it is also to be borne in mind that a very large number of the residents have their families at Canton, and consequently a comparison of this kind is not an index of the popularity or otherwise of the schools. The real test of the popularity of the schools is clearly the comparison of the attendance at them with that at other schools, and from this, we find by the Registrar-General's report, which is appended, that the attendance of Chinese at the Government Schools is far in excess of that at all the denominational schools.

As respects the difficulties connected with establishing denominational schools, it may be noticed that nothing struck the members of the Morrison Education Board, on considering the subject of native education, more than the constant establishment of new schools and their abandonment. The only Christian schools which had been established, and which seemed of permanent character, on a comparatively large scale, were the Wesleyan Schools at Canton, and this resulted from these schools having been made a specialty, and also no doubt in a great measure, from the absence of such a school as the Government School here, at Canton; but in Hongkong, experience has certainly not been encouraging. As regards St. Paul's College, it is, we believe, beyond denial, that with one single exception no native school ever carried out the intentions of the founders of the institution, and became a native Catechist or preacher. As respects the eight Christian Schools, of which Dr. ERNST speaks, four of them—that is, half the number—are so small that, in order to obtain the Government Grant under the recent regulations, they would have to be amalgamated into one. But one fact alone is sufficient to show that denominational schools are far less popular with the Chinese than undenominational schools, and that is that it is found advisable at some of the Missionary Schools to have a section where a purely Chinese education is taught, repugnant though this may be to the feelings of the Missionaries, who would certainly prefer not to mix up in any way with the teaching of Paganism.

Regarding the Rev. Dr. ERNST's remarks with respect to the exclusion of religious teaching from the Government Schools, when such teaching would be acceptable to certain portions of the pupils, we find that we fall into a slight error in the statement made on Thursday, but in the main it was correct. The exact fact appears to be, that years ago the Head Master of the Government Schools offered to Bishop ALFORD and Father RAIMONDI to make arrangements for them to give religious instruction to those of their respective denominations, but this very rea-

sonable and fair offer was rejected without hesitation. We am, however, informed that, at the present time, if any Missionaries applied to have an hour and a room set apart for the religious teaching of those boys who belonged to their own congregations, there is no doubt that the proposal would be entertained.

From the above facts, which fully apply to the parts of Dr. ERNST's letter that are of any importance—and we regret that time does not permit our entering upon such matters as the jokelets about the desirability of our going to school again, &c.—it will be seen that our statements to the effect that the Government Schools are popular with the native community, and that they are conducted upon a sound and in no sense unchristian, atheistic, or un-Christian principle, are fully borne out by facts; and we may add, that if it would not weary our readers, we could adduce many more undoubted facts in substantiation of our position. Perhaps, however, it will be sufficient to convince the most sceptical that there are just grounds to object to the system in vogue at the Government Schools, merely to mention two facts in conclusion, namely, that the system had the full assent of the Morrison Education Committee, and of the Rev. Dr. ERNST.

Unquestionably the premium for coast risks was high, and could bear a reduction, but experience has proved that to England, and other distant places, are already below a fair standard, and underwriters at home have found it necessary to take the scale down. With regard to the amount of the sum which the Provincial Committee could not express regret that a combined account of sums—was not adopted by the various local offices.

Wong-ko-a, a cook, residing in the Queen's road, Central, charged his master \$200 to take him to-day to a restaurant, with a bill of \$15. He was charged by another \$200 to go to a hotel, with a bill of \$15. To do so, it would be necessary to make several changes in the Articles of Association, as per memo, now on the table. He might mention the applications for shares in the new office largely exceeded the number at the disposal of the Provincial Committee, and the Society had good reason to believe the share reserved for England had been placed to advantage. With regard to the amount of the sum which the Provincial Committee could not

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## Extracts.

**THE LAST SUPPER.**  
BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

What song sing the Twelve with the Savion  
Who finished the Sacrament wife?  
We're very bowed and subdued in behaviour,  
Or bold as made bold with a sign?

Were the hairy breasts strong and defiant?  
Were the naked forms lily-white and strong?  
Were the bear ed lips lifted defiant,  
Thrust forth, and "as sturdy with song?"

What song they? What sweet song of Zion,  
With Christ in their mites like a crown?  
As the world Saint Peter, the lion;

With the world Saint John, the lamb;  
Rock hair and shoulders and eyes  
Litting on to the face unhappy  
like a sensitive child in surprise,

This is the tongue that we employ when  
we are in a hurry or when we wish to say  
anything clearly and briefly. "In the con-  
flict of two languages," he adds, "all things  
being equal, it is the blunted and most  
simple which carries the day." He states  
that he has repeatedly seen in Switzerland  
families where the French and German were  
equally understood, but that the French al-  
ways drove out the German through its  
superior flexibility and convenience. In like  
manner, where English and French are em-  
ployed in a Swiss family, and are equally  
known, the English drives out the French.  
It even passes from one generation to another  
in a foreign country on account of its superior  
natural convenience. In this way he ac-  
counts for the fact that French and German  
families in England or America, as quickly  
lose their native tongue, while English-  
speaking families in France or Germany  
transmit theirs from generation to genera-  
tion. The English drives out, he says, dispenses  
with local phrases and idioms; it uses  
rarely foreign words, but when it does, it uses  
them only in common and natural words;

an arbitrary distinction of gender,  
the multitude is so much the object of each  
sentence that in conversation one is not  
obliged to finish the phrase. He admits its  
natural defect, "an obstinacy so singular

## THE LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.

(New York Times.)

The distinguished Swiss savant, M. Al-  
phonse de Candolle, in his recent "Histoire  
des Sciences," has ventured some predictions  
in regard to the English language which  
may interest our readers. A Swiss scholar  
ought at least to be an impartial judge. M.  
de Candolle believes that the English lan-  
guage is to be the language of the future. He  
grants his expectations, first of all, on the  
structure of the English tongue. "The  
forms," he says, "are adapted to modern  
tendencies. If you have to haul a vessel, ex-  
cept to a train, demonstrate a machine, make  
a physical experiment, speak in a few words  
to people busy and practical, you must use  
the English language."

THOMAS GUY.

One of the greatest stockholders of Queen  
Anne's reign was Thomas Guy, the founder  
of one of the noblest hospitals in the world,  
who died in 1726. He was the son of a lighterman,  
and for many years stood behalf of a com-  
pany and sold books. Acquiring a small amount  
of ready cash, he was tempted to employ it in  
"Change Alley"; it turned to excellent account,  
and soon led him to a far more profitable  
traffic in those tickets with which, from the  
time of Charles II., our seamen were remu-  
nerated. They were paid in paper, not  
readily convertible, and were forced to part  
with their wages at any discount which  
pleased the money-lenders to fix. Guy made  
large purchases in these tickets at an im-  
mensely reduction, and by such not very  
creditable means, with some windfalls during  
the South Sea agitation, he realised a fortune  
of £200,000. Half a million was then almost  
a fabulous sum, and it was constantly in-  
creasing, owing to his penurious habits.  
He died at the age of 81, leaving by will  
£240,000 to the hospital which bears his  
name. His body lay in state at Mercer's  
Chapel, and was interred in the crypt he had  
raised, where, ten years after his death, a  
statue was erected to his memory.—From  
"Cleopatra's Gold and New London."

**THE TERRIBLE DOGS-OF-TAMWELL.**  
The future which struck us most was  
the incredible number of dogs; never had we  
seen so many, or such a variety. Not a tor-  
toise, house-top! but was ornamented with  
three or four of these animals, sitting like  
sphinxes, watching and spying our every  
movement. This picturesque *coup d'œil* of a  
city of dogs was followed by a much less  
pleasant impression during the night. From  
the time until the rising of the sun, these  
thousands of guardians of the public peace  
called and replied to one another in every  
note of the canine gamut, the plaintive, the  
piercing, and the harsh. It was enough to  
make us believe that Justice allowed  
her dogs to eat her rather than listen to  
then and hurt her. The state of fatigue to  
which our dog in the desert had reduced us  
rendered this gratuitous and obligatory con-  
versation more inaudible, and it lasted  
without the briefest *entr'acte*, from six  
o'clock in the evening till five in the morning.  
That horrible night was one long, increasing  
nightmare; cries, threats, curses, were all in vain. Our dragoon in an excess  
of zeal killed two of the dogs with his  
revolver, which made the case much worse,  
for all the dogs in the village rushed  
tumultuously to devour their comrades, and  
we were surrounded by a hideous tempest of  
howls which would have frightened Dante.  
With the first rays of the sun came quiet;  
the infernal chorus sunk to silence. It was  
time, for we were quite worn out, not one of  
us having closed an eye all night.—From  
"The Pugnacious Artists in Egypt," by P. Leadie.

GARDINER'S BREWERY HOME.

THE BIGGEST BREWERY IN THE WORLD—A  
PARTICULAR INSTITUTION OF BOHUMA.  
(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

This pavilion that we are now in was  
erected by the Citizen Brew House Company,  
of Pilsen, in Bohemia, the largest brewery  
possibly in the world. This brewery was  
erected by the citizens of Pilsen, with the  
understanding that only first rate beer  
should be brewed. The buildings are  
classed into five departments, as follows,  
namely: The administration buildings, the  
manufactory buildings, the depots, the  
cellars, and the lodgings. There are em-  
ployed live steam engines, each of one  
hundred horse power. The malt house  
covers an area of sixteen hundred square  
fathoms. There are six double malting kilns,  
capable of producing 220,000 metzen a year.  
The brewery produces each day, 1,920 kilo-  
grams of beer. The cooper's workshop covers  
an area of 300 square fathoms. Tramways  
connect each floor in the five departments  
with each other. The cellars for fermenting  
the beer, built of solid granite, are mostly  
two stories deep, and are connected with two  
large pits, which hold 2,700 cubic fathoms  
of ice. Especially interesting and grand are  
the cellars for keeping the March beer.  
They are entirely cut into the solid rock.  
They consist of two large principal passages,  
on both sides of which, in parallel and  
vertical directions, 54 cellars, each contain-  
ing an ice-pit, are arranged. The entire  
length of these cellars is about three and a  
half English miles, and the height as well  
as the breadth about 15 feet. The establish-  
ment is lighted with five hundred gas jets.  
The brew house is not only in the possession  
of the famous spring water of which the  
beer is produced, but has also a separate  
aqueduct. The whole area of the brew  
house amounts to one hundred and thirty  
thousand square fathoms. In the year 1872  
three hundred thousand kildecks of beer  
were brewed, but the calculation for the pre-  
sent year is for four hundred thousand,  
exclusive of one-hundred and seventy  
thousand kildecks of March beer. The estab-  
lishment employs eleven administration  
clerks, one master brewer, one brewer, eight  
coopers, one hundred and eighty men,  
ninety coopers, thirty carpenters, seventy  
workmen, so that exclusive of draymen, they  
employ daily three hundred and ninety-six  
men. The material used for the production  
amounts to two thousand hundreds of hops,  
and two hundred thousand metzen of the  
best quality of barley. The consumption of  
each amount to one hundred and forty  
thousand pounds, and the con-  
sumption of hops annually to four hundred  
and thirty-two hundreds of pounds. As the  
pounds of the beer contain much carbonic  
acid, the taste must be particularly strong,  
and are therefore all made in the established  
method. The brewing Committee consists of  
thirteen members, elected every year, and  
one hundred and fifty-two owners of the  
establishment. The Pilsen beer is the great  
beer of Vienna; it distinguishes itself from  
other sorts, by its pretty gold-yellow  
almost white yellow color—and by its agree-  
able, fine taste, without being too sharp.  
The drinking of any quantity will never cause nausea or indis-  
position; and finally, it contains salt, Jones,  
and a few cent of alcohol. By the  
time, force had finished his narrative, he had  
drunk six bottles of beer to my one.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
AND SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for  
the above Company, are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000  
on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same,  
at the following rates, subject to a discount of  
20 per cent.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Ma-  
rine Risks in all parts of the World. In  
consequence of the present state of Affairs,  
two-thirds of the Profits are distri-  
buted annually to Contributors, whether Share-  
holders or not, in proportion to the net amount  
of Premium contributed by each, the remaining  
third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates  
will be charged SHORT PERIOD Ins-  
urances, viz:

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/20th of the annual rate

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/12th

above 3 months, 1/8th

above 6 months, 1/6th

above 12 months, 1/4th

above 18 months, 1/3rd

above 24 months, 1/2nd

above 30 months, 1/1st

above 36 months, 1/1st

above 42 months, 1/1st

above 48 months, 1/1st

above 54 months, 1/1st

above 60 months, 1/1st

above 66 months, 1/1st

above 72 months, 1/1st

above 78 months, 1/1st

above 84 months, 1/1st

above 90 months, 1/1st

above 96 months, 1/1st

above 102 months, 1/1st

above 108 months, 1/1st

above 114 months, 1/1st

above 120 months, 1/1st

above 126 months, 1/1st

above 132 months, 1/1st

above 138 months, 1/1st

above 144 months, 1/1st

above 150 months, 1/1st

above 156 months, 1/1st

above 162 months, 1/1st

above 168 months, 1/1st

above 174 months, 1/1st

above 180 months, 1/1st

above 186 months, 1/1st

above 192 months, 1/1st

above 198 months, 1/1st

above 204 months, 1/1st

above 210 months, 1/1st

above 216 months, 1/1st

above 222 months, 1/1st

above 228 months, 1/1st

above 234 months, 1/1st

above 240 months, 1/1st

above 246 months, 1/1st

above 252 months, 1/1st

above 258 months, 1/1st

above 264 months, 1/1st

above 270 months, 1/1st

above 276 months, 1/1st

above 282 months, 1/1st

above 288 months, 1/1st

above 294 months, 1/1st

above 300 months, 1/1st

above 306 months, 1/1st

above 312 months, 1/1st

above 318 months, 1/1st

above 324 months, 1/1st

above 330 months, 1/1st

above 336 months, 1/1st

above 342 months, 1/1st

above 348 months, 1/1st

above 354 months, 1/1st

above 360 months, 1/1st

above 366 months, 1/1st

above 372 months, 1/1st

above 378 months, 1/1st

above 384 months, 1/1st

above 390 months, 1/1st

above 396 months, 1/1st

above 402 months, 1/1st

above 408 months, 1/1st

above 414 months, 1/1st

above 420 months, 1/1st

above 426 months, 1/1st

above 432 months, 1/1st

above 438 months, 1/1st

above 444 months, 1/1st

above 450 months, 1/1st

above 456 months, 1/1st

above 462 months, 1/1st

above 468 months, 1/1st

above 474 months, 1/1st

above 480 months, 1/1st

above 486 months, 1/1st

above 492 months, 1/1st

above 498 months, 1/1st